

WEATHER
PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. PROBABLY RAIN AND SLIGHTLY WARMER TO-MORROW. MODERATE, VARIABLE WINDS.
Full report on Page 15.



Wilson Wins Unions; Peace Is Nearer

RUSSIANS BAG 75,000 TROOPS LONDON HEARS

Cut Bothmer's Army in Half on Strypa, Report Says.

HALICZ WITHIN RANGE OF GUNS

Letchitsky's Forces Cross Zlota Lipa and Forge On.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 14.—Von Bothmer is continuing his flight over the whole front from the Sereth River to the Dniester. The armies of Generals Sakharoff, Letchitsky and Cherbatoff are drawing closer to the retreating Austrians every hour. Already they have struck at the Austrian flanks along the railroad to Potutory and apparently have cut deeply into the enemy's forces.

To-day the Russians swept forward across the Zlota Lipa at several points, making it a perilous position for the Austrians to attempt to hold, and pressed southwest from the Sereth district and northwest from the Stanislaw region. Halicz is now within range of the heavy Russian guns, and a bombardment of the southern gateway to Lemberg is expected within a few hours.

Military critics here are already discussing the possibility of another Sedan. It is firmly believed that neither von Bothmer nor Pflanzer can escape from the Russians with their armies intact, and some observers foresee the capture or destruction of the main part of both forces.

Say Bothmer Lost 75,000.
Reports reached London to-day from unofficial sources that von Bothmer had already lost half of his army of 150,000 by the swift flank advances of the Russians immediately after the Strypa line was abandoned.

This report receives partial confirmation in the summary of the prisoners taken by the Czar's troops published to-day in the "Rech" of Petrograd. This newspaper estimated that during last week's operations in Galicia 83,200 men and 1,720 officers were bagged by the Russians. The estimated booty of the week is also enormous—342 machine guns having been swept into the Russian ranks, according to the "Rech."

According to Russian military opinion, Letchitsky's smashing defeat of Pflanzer's army at Stanislaw and Nadvorna made von Bothmer's position hopeless. The latter is believed to have delayed his retirement from the Strypa line for so long because he depended upon Pflanzer to protect his southern flank along the Dniester.

The river itself was considered an effective barrier to Russian advance from the south and east. But Pflanzer's army, split in two by Letchitsky's sudden, powerful thrust at Stanislaw, was weakened so that it exposed the Dniester line and von Bothmer's right wing to attacks from the strong forces of the Russian general.

Wedge Menaces Tents.
The larger part of Pflanzer's army fled toward Halicz to afford von Bothmer what protection it could. The rest of the disorganized Austrian force retreated toward Nadvorna to guard the gates of Hungary.

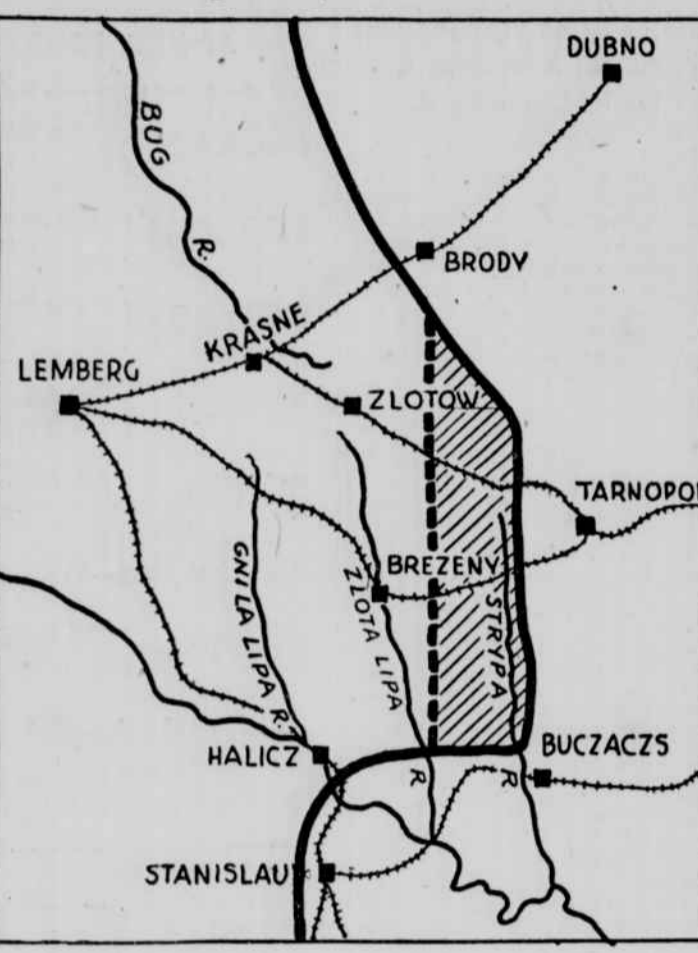
But the Russians followed up their first victories so swiftly that the Austrians were quickly driven out of Nadvorna and west to Bystritsa. And then, moving east, southeast and northeast on Halicz, the Russians hemmed in Pflanzer's forces at that point and drove such a deep wedge into his northern lines that they opened up a way for flank and rear assaults on von Bothmer's army.

The Russians now have straightened out their lines in front of Halicz and are closing in on the city rapidly. It was the fall of Halicz to Brussloff's army at the beginning of the war that enabled Rusky to sweep forward and capture Lemberg, and observers here look for the same sequence of events.

Official Communications on East Front Fighting

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—The official statement issued this evening says: In the region of the River Sereth we are advancing successfully. One of our valiant regiments, after fording the River Tuh, a tributary of the Sereth, in water up to their chests, drove out the enemy from a series of trenches.

Russia's New Prospects



Shaded portion shows ground over which the Austro-German centre is retreating toward the Zlota Lipa. Heavy black line shows present Russian front.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

The simplest and the clearest fashion in which to explain the latest developments on the Eastern front is to recall the entirely parallel course of the great German campaign last year, which began at the Dunajec and ended at the Beresina. By examining the efforts of the Russians in 1915, by analyzing what they tried to do and failed to do, we can now see what the Austrians and Germans have been trying to do, and now that they have evacuated the Strypa line, have failed to do in their turn. In a word, what we are now seeing is final failure of the Germans to save any part of their first line, just as a year ago we saw the similar failure of the Russians to preserve a portion of their Eastern front, after the Battle of the Dunajec.

Exactly as the Russians pierced the Austro-German front at Lutsk and at Czernowitz, the Germans a year ago pierced Dmitrieff's line on the Dunajec. Exactly as the Russians attempted to reform their lines behind the broken portion, that is, behind the Dunajec at the San, while holding their general Carpathian front, the Austrians and Germans have failed to reform their lines in Southern Galicia while retaining their general position along the Strypa.

By July of last year it was clear that the whole Russian front from the Baltic to the Carpathians had been compromised by the German victory at the Dunajec. To take a figure, a man suddenly receiving a vigorous shove will frequently stagger for several seconds, striving to recover his balance. But if he fails he will fall as a result of the shove, which may have hit him at his shoulder or his hip. We have now passed from

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MY CONSCIENCE CLEAR, THE KAISER DECLARES

History Will Not Blame Him for the War, He Believes.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 15.—"I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not that man."

So the Kaiser is quoted by an "eminent neutral," whose account of an audience with the Emperor at Berlin is printed in "The London Daily News." The Kaiser is reported to have continued: "I think history will clear me of that charge, although I do not suppose history will hold me faultless. In a sense every civilized man in Europe must have a share in the responsibility for this war, and the higher his position the larger his responsibility. I admit that, and yet I claim I acted throughout in good faith and strove hard for peace, even when war was inevitable."

"Why do you neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, French craving for revenge and English treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame."

BABY HANGS HIMSELF BY STRING OF HIS BIB

Mother Finds Body Swinging from Arm of High Chair.

Hanging by the string of his bib from an arm of his high chair, six-month-old Robert Porter, of 1015 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, was found by his mother late yesterday afternoon.

The young mother had stepped out of the dining room for a few minutes and the child had twisted out of his chair and fallen, catching his neck in the string of his bib. He was apparently lifeless. Dr. Matthews, of St. Mary's Hospital, was called. He said the child's neck was broken and that it probably had been killed instantly.

WORKED TWO HOURS AND LOST HIS LIFE

Elevator Operator Killed While Practising for New Place.

A young man got a job yesterday as elevator operator at 134 Spring Street and began learning the ropes under the tutelage of Joseph Rossi. Two hours later firemen were called to chop out his body, which was jammed between the car and the wall below the fifth floor.

DESTROYER IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

British Ship Torpedoed in Channel, Berlin Report Claims.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A German submarine torpedoed the British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso in the English Channel Sunday morning, according to an Admiralty statement issued to-day. It is announced also that between August 2 and 10 five British and French steamers and ten British and French sailing craft were sent to the bottom by a German submarine. The official statement says:

"One of our submarines Sunday morning torpedoed in the British Channel the British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso."

"One of our submarines torpedoed in the Channel between August 2 and 10 seven British and three French sailing vessels and three British and two French steamers."

Lloyds announces the sinking of the Italian steamship Nereus, the Italian sailing vessel Dina and the French sailing vessel Saint Gaston.

The Nereus sailed from Newport News on July 19 and passed Gibraltar on August 7. She was built in 1901, was 340 feet long and of 3,380 tons gross.

London, Aug. 14.—The British Press Bureau in a statement issued this evening says that the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lasso was sunk, saying that the destroyer was sent to the bottom "a few miles off the Dutch coast and not in the Channel, as the German Admiralty pretends."

The destroyer Lasso struck a mine or was torpedoed, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Six of the crew are missing. Two men on board were injured.

T. R. MAY JOIN WITH BARNES AGAINST SLATE

Whitman and Calder Opposed by Both, Leaders Hear.

ANCIENT FOES NOT AT PEACE

But Agree on Bacon for Senate, Hinman for Governor.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his old political enemy, William Barnes, jr., will work for the same candidate at the coming Republican primaries if the plans of some Republican leaders work out.

No peace pact has been arranged and feeling between the two men is as strong as ever. It is understood, however, that both believe Governor Whitman should not be renominated and that a stronger candidate should be named for United States Senator than William M. Calder.

It also happens that ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman and Robert Bacon, who are most prominently mentioned as probable opponents of the Governor and Mr. Calder, will be equally acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Hinman, who was supported by the Colonel against the Governor two years ago, has long been a close friend of Charles Evans Hughes. When Mr. Hughes was Governor Mr. Hinman was his floor leader in the Senate, and fought through all his important reform measures.

Many Conferences Held.
For ten days Republicans opposed to Whitman and Calder have held many conferences. By to-morrow it is expected they will decide what course to pursue. They will support Bacon and Hinman, if they will run, though other candidates have been considered.

Barnes has not hesitated to express himself. Recently in "The Albany Journal" he bemoaned the possibility that Calder and Whitman should go into the primaries without opponents, and in private he used more vigorous terms.

Colonel Roosevelt has not made any public statement, and none is expected. It is known, however, that within the last two weeks he has conferred with two or more anti-Whitman Republicans, and that they are convinced he would welcome the opportunity to support an opponent of Whitman.

As a result of these conferences certain Republican leaders have not hesitated to give it as their belief that the Colonel can be counted upon to support the right kind of candidate against Governor Whitman. No doubt is expressed that ex-Senator Hinman fills the bill.

Barnes's Support Likely.
So far as Barnes is concerned, it can be said with authority that he would support Mr. Bacon for the Republican nomination for Senator. The former Ambassador to France fits right into the picture that Barnes has in his eye as to the calibre that a United States Senator from this state should have.

As far as the Colonel is concerned there is little doubt as to the attitude he will take if Mr. Bacon and ex-Senator Hinman get into the fight. Mr. Bacon is one of his warmest personal friends, and as for Mr. Hinman, though he has not changed his opinion of two years ago in the slightest way when the ex-Senator was Mr. Whitman's opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The time for filing primary petitions expires one week from to-day, so the anti-Whitman and anti-Calder Republicans will have to work quickly. One of their most prominent leaders declared yesterday that the whole thing should be settled before the end of the week. So far as the petitions are concerned, he declared that they could be fixed up within twenty-four hours.

It was learned yesterday that tele-

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BRIBED TO AID STIELOW, KING NOW ALLEGES

Repudiates Confession and Accuses Mrs. Grace Humiston.

HE WAS TO GET \$3,000, HE SAYS

Murder Charge Against Him Dropped to Foil Plan for Removal.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albion, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Erwin King's repudiation of his confession that he and Clarence O'Connell were the murderers of Charles F. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, in West Shelby, in March of last year; his declaration that he was led to admit the murder because of an offer of \$3,000 from Mrs. Grace Humiston, and a successful attempt on the part of John C. Knickerbocker, District Attorney of Orleans County, to prevent the removal of King to Rochester, were the day's important developments in Mrs. Humiston's desperate fight to establish the innocence of Charles F. Stielow, under sentence of death for the crime.

It was the most severe blow the New York woman has had. Just as she and David A. White, Stielow's attorney, were making arrangements to have King removed from the influence of the Orleans County officials by having him taken to Rochester, Monroe County, as a witness in the hearing on the motion for a new trial before Supreme Court Justice A. J. Rodenbeck, the District Attorney got wind of their intention and promptly withdrew the charge of murder, which he had lodged against King, and had him remanded to jail as his own witness in the hearing, with bail at \$3,000.

Calls Bribery Charge Lie.

Mrs. Humiston branded the bribery offer charge as a lie and then laid plans by which she expects to take King out of the county, in spite of Knickerbocker's opposition, and to ask for the appointment of Surrogate Larkin, of Orleans, N. Y., as special prosecutor, on the ground that Knickerbocker is disqualified through reiterating his belief in the innocence of King and the guilt of Stielow.

Mr. White left for New York to-night, where he will confer to-morrow with Stuart M. Kohn, of 80 Maiden Lane, and Mrs. Inez Millholland Boissevain, both of whom are active in behalf of Stielow. One course of action undertaken to-day, was a request to the officials of Cattaraugus County to ask for the return of King for trial on the charge of assault and robbery, on which he was first arrested.

C. B. Nichols, Sheriff of the county, could not be reached, however, by Mrs. Humiston, and the plan was given a temporary setback.

Mrs. Humiston characterized the activities of the District Attorney as star chamber methods. She said she had been told she would be notified when King would be brought into court, so she might be present. Instead, King was taken before Justice of the Peace A. C. Tucker, without notification being given Mrs. Humiston or Mr. White, they assert. The warrant charging murder, obtained by Sheriff Chester M. Bartlett, was immediately withdrawn by the District Attorney on the representation he had learned King was not at the Phelps home the night of the murder.

No witnesses were called and no evidence taken and the proceedings were over within a few minutes.

From the office of the justice of the peace King was hurried to the court of County Justice Fred Downs, where he was held as a material witness in \$3,000 bail. It is not unlikely the bail will be furnished to-morrow by some one acting for Mrs. Humiston in order that King may be taken out of town. The Sheriff would not let Mr. White or Mrs. Humiston see King to-day, and King was emphatic in declaring he doesn't want to see either of them. A

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BRITISH QUARANTINE AGAINST N. Y. IS URGED

Fear Paralysis May Menace Armies in Training.

London, Aug. 15.—"The Times" to-day urges the government to enforce a most rigid quarantine against infantile paralysis, now prevalent in New York. "At the moment when we have huge armies of men in training," says "The Times," "an outbreak of this disease would be a great disaster. For the sake of our children, too, we must take due precautions. Quarantine regulations should be enforced on passengers coming from New York and other infected areas, and a thorough disinfection carried out in all cases where a shadow of doubt exists. If we neglect precautions and the epidemic spreads here we shall have only ourselves to blame."

BRANDEIS AVOIDS MEXICAN PUZZLE

Writes Wilson Declining Offer of Place on Joint Commission.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 14.—Owing to the objection of Chief Justice White, as outlined in The Tribune this morning, Justice Brandeis declined to-day President Wilson's invitation to serve on the joint commission to adjust the differences between Mexico and the United States. In company with Attorney General Gregory, the justice visited the White House to-night and conferred with the President. Following the conference, the following letter was made public:

"My Dear Mr. President: I appreciate the opportunity for high service which membership on the Mexican Commission would present. "But, upon consultation with the Chief Justice, I find the state of the business of the Supreme Court at the present time to be such that it is my duty not to undertake this important additional task. "With deep regret, faithfully yours, "LOUIS D. BRANDEIS."

The President is understood to have yielded only with great reluctance to the desire of the Chief Justice. He had great faith in Justice Brandeis's broad views and well known sympathy with radical measures in helping to bring order and stable government to the present Mexican chaos. Chief Justice White, however, is declared to have felt that the task was too political in nature to be undertaken by a member of the Supreme Court. With the heavy calendar awaiting the full term, and Justice Clarke's newness to the bench, he also felt it put too heavy a burden upon the other justices.

Secretary Lane thus remains as the only definite choice of the President for the commission. The third commissioner is already understood to have been offered to two men, who have declined. The President is having difficulty in filling it.

In view of the developments of the railway situation, to which the President is now devoting his entire attention, it is believed that action on the commission will be deferred. Carranza commission will be deferred. Carranza commission will be deferred. Carranza commission will be deferred.

PUTS CASH IN HIS SHOE AND FOOLS FOOTPADS

Bayonne Man Takes Beating, but Saves His Money.

James McLaughlin was returning to his home, at 59 Linnet Street, Bayonne, N. J., early yesterday, when he noticed three men following him. He had a roll of bills in his pocket and believed the trio meant to hold him up when he got to a lonely spot.

McLaughlin stepped into a hallway, took off one of his shoes, placed the money in it and put it back on his foot. Then he continued on his trip home.

When he got to a lonely spot, at Avenue C and West Eleventh Street, the three men moved on him. While the three men held him tightly the other went through his pockets, but found no money. A half hour later McLaughlin was found in the gutter, cut and beaten.

"They beat me up all right," McLaughlin said at the police station, "but I fooled them on the money question."

ITALIAN BOY SCOUTS CALLED TO COLORS

Will Guard Railroad Stations, Hospitals, Aeroplane Hangars.

Rome, Aug. 14.—The boy scouts of Italy are to take part in the war. The Minister of that department has called out all the boys belonging to the organization for service until the opening of schools in October.

The scouts are to be divided into two classes. The one over fifteen years of age, with the permission of their parents, will do duty in the war zone, as guards at railroad stations and depots. The class under fifteen years will be enrolled in the territorial service. They will be stationed at hospitals, mobilization centres, munition factories, aeroplane stations and hangars.

ROADS CONSIDER PLAN IN ALL-NIGHT SESSION

Report to President To-Day—Brotherhoods Optimistic Over Developments.

FAVORABLE LEGISLATION OFFERED FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Law to Ease Burden of Higher Wages Part of Proposal to Avert Great Strike.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Washington, Aug. 14.—The success or failure of President Wilson's attempt to avert a general railroad strike depends to-night on the conference committee of railway managers. They are meeting in a session that may last until morning to consider a settlement proposal submitted to them by the President this afternoon.

The four great brotherhoods of employees tentatively have agreed to the proposal, and its approval by the managers' committee would probably prevent the industrial war that menaces the country.

Shortly before midnight leaders of the road managers said that while their conference might continue several hours they would have no announcement to make before to-morrow.

The President himself is optimistic. His entire day was devoted to this supreme task of trying to bring the two seemingly irreconcilable forces together on a broad proposition which must rely on an arbitration board for its detailed execution. Diplomatic persuasion, sugar-coated threats, veiled promises, the sheer power of the President's intellect, all brought to bear in the interest of the nation's welfare, punctuated his meetings with each side. It is the belief at the White House to-night that the effort will win.

Situation Extremely Tense.

On the other hand, all concerned in the controversy realize that the situation is extremely tense. According to the best information available, a rejection by the railroads would bring on the strike. Few are willing to believe, however, that the managers, knowing that the situation is in their hands, will dare thwart the President's purpose by refusing to accede to his wishes.

The conference committee will give him its reply at nine o'clock in the morning. Another conference between the President and the employees has been arranged to follow that meeting.

The day's negotiations were cloaked in profound secrecy. The brotherhood's chiefs and the delegation of adjustment chairmen would say absolutely nothing about their meeting with the President in the morning. Silence, too, was maintained by the railroad managers when they left the President's study late in the afternoon. The only statement that came from the White House was this, from President Wilson himself:

"I have met both sides and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until to-morrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

President Makes Appeal.

The President's proposal was largely an appeal. He did not attempt to shift and sort the demands of the men and the counter proposals of their employers. He simply asked them to come together, to weigh their own several interests in the balance with the enormous hardships that precipitate action by either would inflict upon the country's millions of people. He listened patiently to the presentation of each one's case. He knew it minutely before each spokesman uttered a word. Consequently he was prepared to meet them in a better spirit than the Mediation Board had met them in New York.

Definite Proposal Formed.

The outcome of it all was that a definite, concrete proposal took form as the conference progressed. It is impossible to ascertain exactly to-night the details of this proposal, but The Tribune correspondent was informed reliably that the settlement in mind contained substantially the following terms:

The men to receive a promise of an eight-hour day. Their demand for time and a half pay for overtime to be arbitrated.

The railroads to waive certain counter proposals presented in their answer to the employees' demands. The financial loss entailed by the proposed change to an eight-hour working day to be minimized by the arrangement to be worked out later, providing for the execution of the eight-hour schedule on a graduated scale, probably extending over a period of years.

A promise to the railroads of legislation that will tend to assist them in revising their schedules and meeting the burdens imposed upon them by the eight-hour day working basis.

Much Speculation in Capital.

Washington is reeling in speculation upon what took place at the President's meetings. One report had it that the President himself had been asked to act as arbiter of the impending difficulties. This was emphatically denied. But it was learned positively that the discussions of the employees and the managers with the President did not concern the scope, method

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